

EXHIBIT 19

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH
EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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inflated *adj* (1652) 1: elaborated or heightened by artificial or empty means (an ~ style of writing) 2: distended with air or gas 3: expanded to an abnormal or unjustifiable volume or level (~ prices) 4: being hollow and enlarged or distended

in-fla-tion \in-'flā-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: an act of inflating; a state of being inflated: as **a**: DISTENSION **b**: a hypothetical extremely brief period of very rapid expansion of the universe immediately following the big bang **c**: empty pretentiousness; POMPOSITY 2: a continuing rise in the general price level usu. attributed to an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to available goods and services

in-fla-tion-ary \in-'flā-shən-ē-ē/ *adj* (1920): of, characterized by, or productive of inflation (~ policies)

inflationary spiral *n* (1931): a continuous rise in prices that is sustained by the tendency of wage increases and cost increases to react on each other

in-fla-tion-ism \in-'flā-shə-'ni-zəm/ *n* (1919): the policy of economic inflation — **in-fla-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-'nist/ *n* or *adj*

in-flect \in-'flek-t/ *vb* [ME, fr. L *inflectere*, fr. *in-* + *flectere* to bend] *vt* (15c) 1: to turn from a direct line or course: CURVE 2: to vary (a word) by inflection: DECLINE, CONJUGATE 3: to change or vary the pitch of (as the voice) 4: to affect or alter noticeably: INFLUENCE (an approach ~ed by feminism) ~ *vi*: to become modified by inflection — **in-flect-able** \-flek-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **in-flec-tive** \-flek-tiv/ *adj*

in-flec-tion \in-'flek-shən/ *n* (1531) 1: the act or result of curving or bending: BEND 2: change in pitch or loudness of the voice 3 **a**: the change of form that words undergo to mark such distinctions as those of case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, or voice **b**: a form, suffix, or element involved in such variation **c**: ACCIDENT 4 **a**: change in curvature of an arc or curve from concave to convex or conversely **b**: INFLECTION POINT

in-flec-tion-al \-shnəl, -shə-'nəl/ *adj* (1832): of, relating to, or characterized by inflection (an ~ suffix) — **in-flec-tion-al-ly** *adv*

inflection point *n* (ca. 1721): a point on a curve that separates an arc concave upward from one concave downward and vice versa

in-flexed \in-'flekst/ *adj* [L *inflexus*, pp. of *inflectere*] (1661): bent or turned abruptly inward or downward or toward the axis (~ petals)

in-flex-i-ble \in-'flek-sə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *inflexibilis*, fr. *in-* + *flexibilis* flexible] (14c) 1: rigidly firm in will or purpose: UNYIELDING 2: not readily bent: lacking or deficient in suppleness 3: incapable of change: UNALTERABLE — **in-flex-i-bil-i-ty** \-flek-sə-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-flex-i-ble-ness** \-flek-sə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-flex-i-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

syn INFLEXIBLE, OBDDURATE, ADAMANT mean unwilling to alter a predetermined course or purpose. INFLEXIBLE implies rigid adherence or even slavish conformity to principle (inflexible in their demands). OBDDURATE stresses hardness of heart and insensitivity to appeals for mercy or the influence of divine grace (obddurate in his refusal to grant clemency). ADAMANT implies utter immovability in the face of all temptation or entreaty (adamant that the work should continue). **syn** see in addition STIFF

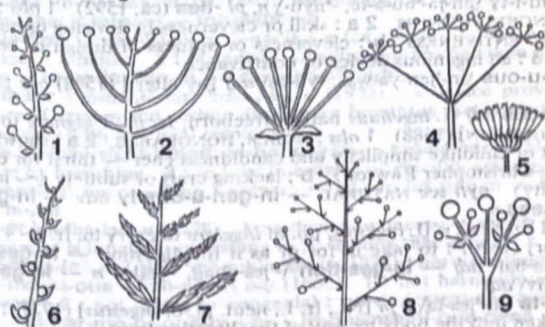
in-flex-ion chiefly Brit var of INFLECTION

in-flict \in-'flikt/ *vt* [L *infectus*, pp. of *infigere*, fr. *in-* + *figere* to strike — more at PROFLIGATE] (1566) 1: AFFLICT 2 **a**: to give by or as if by striking (~ pain) **b**: to cause (something unpleasant) to be endured — **in-flict-er** or **in-flic-tor** \-flikt-ər/ *n* — **in-flic-tive** \-tiv/ *adj*

in-flic-tion \in-'flikt-shən/ *n* (1534) 1: the act of inflicting 2: something (as punishment or suffering) that is inflicted

in-flight \in-'flīt, (i)n-/ *adj* (1944): made, carried out, or provided for use or enjoyment while in flight (~ movies)

in-flo-res-cence \in-'flō-'res-sən(t)s/ *n* [NL *inflorescentia*, fr. LL *inflorescent-*, *inflorescere*, pp. of *inflorescere* to begin to bloom, fr. LL *inflorescere* to begin to bloom — more at FLORESCENCE] (1760) 1 **a**: the mode of development and arrangement of flowers on an axis **b**: a floral axis with its appendages; also: a flower cluster 2: the budding and unfolding of blossoms: FLOWERING



inflorescence 1a: 1 raceme, 2 corymb, 3 umbel, 4 compound umbel, 5 capitulum, 6 spike, 7 compound spike, 8 panicle, 9 cyme

in-flow \in-'flō/ *n* (1839): a flowing in (the ~ of air) (an ~ of funds)

in-flu-ence \in-'flū-ən(t)s, esp Southern in-'/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *influentia*, fr. L *influent-*, *influen-*, pp. of *influen* to flow in, fr. *in-* + *fluere* to flow — more at FLUID] (14c) 1 **a**: an ethereal fluid held to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of humans **b**: an emanation of occult power held to derive from stars 2: an emanation of spiritual or moral force 3 **a**: the act or power of producing an effect without apparent exertion of force or direct exercise of command **b**: corrupt interference with authority for personal gain 4: the power or capacity of causing an effect in indirect or intangible ways: SWAY 5: one that exerts influence — **under the influence**: affected by alcohol

DRUNK (was arrested for driving under the influence) **syn** INFLUENCE, AUTHORITY, PRESTIGE, WEIGHT, CREDIT mean power exerted over the minds or behavior of others. INFLUENCE may apply to a force exercised and received consciously or unconsciously (used her influence to get the bill passed). AUTHORITY implies the power of winning devotion or allegiance or of compelling acceptance and belief (his opinions lacked authority). PRESTIGE implies the ascendancy given by conspicuous excellence or reputation for superior-

ity (the prestige of the newspaper). WEIGHT implies measurable or decisive influence in determining acts or choices (their wishes obviously carried much weight). CREDIT suggests influence that arises from the confidence of others (his credit with the press).

influence *vt* -enced; -enc-ing (1658) 1: to affect or alter by indirect or intangible means 2: to have an effect on the condition or development of **syn** see AFFECT — **in-flu-ence-able** \-ən(t)-sə-bəl/ *adj*

in-flu-ent \in-'flū-ənt, in-'/ *adj* (15c): flowing in

in-fluent *n* (1859) 1: something that flows in: as **a**: a tributary stream **b**: fluid input into a reservoir or process 2: a factor modifying the balance and stability of an ecological community

in-flu-en-tial \in-'flū-ən(t)-shəl/ *adj* (1570): exerting or possessing influence — **in-flu-en-tial-ly** \-ən(t)-sh(ə)-lē/ *adv*

in-flu-en-tial *n* (1831): one who has great influence

in-flu-en-za \in-'flū-ən-zə/ *n* [It, lit., influence, fr. ML *influentia*; fr. the belief that epidemics were due to the influence of the stars] (1743)

1 **a** (1): an acute typically severe respiratory disease caused by an orthomyxovirus (species *Influenza A virus* of the genus *Influenzavirus A*) and marked by sudden onset, fever, prostration, severe aches and pains, and progressive inflammation of the respiratory mucous membranes — called also *influenza A* (2): either of two usu. milder or even subclinical respiratory diseases caused by two other orthomyxoviruses (species *Influenza B virus* of the genus *Influenzavirus B* and species *Influenza C virus* of the genus *Influenzavirus C*) — often used with the letter B or C to denote the causative species **b**: any of various human respiratory infections of undetermined cause — not used technically 2: any of numerous febrile usu. virus diseases of domestic animals marked by respiratory symptoms, inflammation of mucous membranes, and often systemic involvement — **in-flu-en-zal** \-zəl/ *adj*

in-flux \in-'flʌks/ *n* [ML *influxus*, fr. L *influen*] (1626): a coming in (an ~ of tourists)

in-fō \in-'fō/ *n* (1907): INFORMATION

in-fold \in-'fōld/ *vt* (15c): ENFOLD, ENVELOP ~ *vi*: to fold inward or toward one another

in-fō-mer-cial \in-'fō-mər-shəl, -fə-/ *n* [information + ²commercial] (1981): a television program that is an extended advertisement often including a discussion or demonstration

in-form \in-'fōrm/ *vb* [ME, fr. AF *enformer*, fr. L *informare*, fr. *in-* + *forma* form] *vt* (14c) 1 *obs*: to give material form to 2 **a**: to give character or essence to (the principles which ~ modern teaching) **b**: to be the characteristic quality of: ANIMATE (the compassion that ~s her work) 3 *obs*: GUIDE, DIRECT 4 *obs*: to make known 5: to impart information or knowledge 2: to give information (as of another's wrongdoing) to an authority (~ed on a member of his own gang)

syn INFORM, ACQUAINT, APPRISE, NOTIFY mean to make one aware of something. INFORM implies the imparting of knowledge esp. of facts or occurrences (informed us of the crisis). ACQUAINT lays stress on introducing to or familiarizing with (acquaint yourself with the keyboard). APPRISE implies communicating something of special interest or importance (keep us apprised of the situation). NOTIFY implies sending notice of something requiring attention or demanding action (notified the witness when to appear).

in-for-mal \in-'fōr-məl/ *adj* (1585) 1: marked by the absence of formality or ceremony (an ~ meeting) 2: characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary, casual, or familiar use (~ clothes) — **in-for-mal-i-ty** \-fōr-mə-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-for-mal-ly** \-fōr-mə-lē/ *adv*

in-for-mant \in-'fōr-mənt/ *n* (1657): a person who gives information: as **a**: INFORMER **b**: one who supplies cultural or linguistic data in response to interrogation by an investigator

in-for-ma-pau-pe-ris \in-'fōr-mə-'pō-pə-rəs, -'pau-/ *adj* or *adv* [L, in the form of a pauper] (1592): as a poor person

in-for-mat-ics \in-'fōr-mə-tiks/ *n* *pl* but sing in constr [ISV information + -ics] (ca. 1967): INFORMATION SCIENCE

in-for-ma-tion \in-'fār-'mə-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: the communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence 2 **a** (1): knowledge obtained from investigation, study, or instruction (2): INTELLIGENCE, NEWS (3): FACTS, DATA **b**: the attribute inherent in and communicated by one of two or more alternative sequences or arrangements of something (as nucleotides in DNA or binary digits in a computer program) that produce specific effects **c** (1): a signal or character (as in a communication system or computer) representing data (2): something (as a message, experimental data, or a picture) which justifies change in a construct (as a plan or theory) that represents physical or mental experience or another construct **d**: a quantitative measure of the content of information; *specif*: a numerical quantity that measures the uncertainty in the outcome of an experiment to be performed. 3: the act of informing against a person 4: a formal accusation of a crime made by a prosecuting officer as distinguished from an indictment presented by a grand jury — **in-for-ma-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shə-'nəl/ *adj* — **in-for-ma-tion-al-ly** *adv*

information retrieval *n* (1950): the techniques of storing and recovering and often disseminating recorded data esp. through the use of a computerized system

information science *n* (1960): the collection, classification, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of recorded knowledge treated both as a pure and as an applied science

information superhighway *n* (1983): a telecommunications infrastructure or system (as of television, telephony, or computer networks) used for widespread and usu. rapid access to information; esp: INTERNET — called also *infobahn*, *information highway*

information technology *n* (1978): the technology involving the development, maintenance, and use of computer systems, software, and networks for the processing and distribution of data

information theory *n* (1950): a theory that deals statistically with information, with the measurement of its content in terms of its distinguishing essential characteristics or by the number of alternatives from

~\ə/ abut ~\ʌ/ kitten, F table ~\ər/ further ~\ə/ ash ~\ā/ ace ~\ā/ mop, mar ~\aʊ/ out ~\ch/ chin ~\e/ bet ~\ē/ easy ~\g/ go ~\h/ hit ~\i/ ice ~\j/ job ~\ŋ/ sing ~\ō/ go ~\ō/ law ~\oi/ boy ~\th/ thin ~\th/ the ~\ū/ loot ~\ū/ foot ~\y/ yet ~\zh/ vision, beige ~\k, ʰ, æ, ʷ, ʸ/ see Guide to Pronunciation

EXHIBIT 20

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case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, or voice — **in-flec-tion-al** \in-shə-nəl/ *adj*

in-flex-i-ble \in-flek-sə-bəl/ *adj* 1 : UNYIELDING 2 : RIGID 3 : incapable of change — **in-flex-i-bil-i-ty** \in-flek-sə-bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **in-flex-i-bly** \in-flek-sə-blē/ *adv*

in-flex-ion \in-flek-shən/ *chiefly Brit var of INFLECTION*

in-flict \in-flikt/ *vb* : AFFLICT; *also* : to give by or as if by striking — **in-flic-tion** \in-flik-shən/ *n*

in-flo-res-cence \in-flə-res-əns/ *n* : the manner of development and arrangement of flowers on a stem; *also* : a flowering stem with its appendages : a flower cluster

in-flow \in-flō/ *n* : a flowing in

1 in-flu-ence \in-flü-əns/ *n* 1 : the act or power of producing an effect without apparent force or direct authority 2 : the power or capacity of causing an effect in indirect or intangible ways 3 : one that exerts influence — **in-flu-en-tial** \in-flü-ən-chəl/ *adj* — **under the influence** : affected by alcohol

2 influence *vb* -**enced**; -**enc-ing** 1 : to affect or alter by influence : SWAY 2 : to have an effect on the condition or development of : MODIFY

in-flu-en-za \in-flü-ən-zə/ *n* [It, lit., influence, fr. ML *influentia*; fr. the belief that epidemics were due to the influence of the stars] : an acute and highly contagious virus disease marked by fever, prostration, aches and pains, and respiratory inflammation; *also* : any of various feverish usu. virus diseases typically with respiratory symptoms

in-flux \in-flæks/ *n* : a coming in

in-fo \in-fō/ *n* : INFORMATION

in-fold \in-föld/ *vb* 1 : ENFOLD 2 : to fold inward or toward one another

in-fo-mer-cial \in-fō-mər-shəl/ *n* : a television program that is an extended advertisement often including a discussion or demonstration

in-form \in-fōrm/ *vb* 1 : to communicate knowledge to : TELL 2 : to give information or knowledge 3 : to act as an informer ♦ **Synonyms** ACQUAINT, APPRISE, ADVISE, NOTIFY

in-for-mal \in-fōr-məl/ *adj* 1 : conducted or carried out without formality or ceremony (an ~ party) 2 : characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary, casual, or familiar use (~ clothes) — **in-for-mal-i-ty** \in-fōr-mə-lə-tē, -fər-/ *n* — **in-for-mal-ly** \in-fōr-mə-lē/ *adv*

in-for-mant \in-fōr-mənt/ *n* : a person who gives information : INFORMER

in-for-ma-tion \in-fər-mā-shən/ *n* 1 : the communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence 2 : knowledge obtained from investigation, study, or instruction : FACTS, DATA 3 : the attribute communicated by one of two or more alternative sequences of something (as nucleotides in DNA or binary digits in a computer program) — **in-for-ma-tion-al** \in-shə-nəl/ *adj*

information superhighway *n* : INTERNET

in-for-ma-tive \in-fōr-mə-tiv/ *adj* : imparting knowledge : INSTRUCTIVE

in-formed \in-fōrmd/ *adj* 1 : having or based on information (an ~ decision) 2 : EDUCATED, KNOWLEDGE-ABLE

Informed consent *n* : consent to a medical procedure by someone who understands what is involved

in-form-er \in-fər-mər/ *n* : one that informs; *esp* : a person who informs against others for illegalities *esp.* for financial gain

in-fo-tain-ment \in-fō-tān-mənt/ *n* : a television program that presents information (as news) in a manner intended to be entertaining

in-frac-tion \in-frak-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *infractio*, fr. L, subduing, fr. *infringere* to break, crush] : the act of infringing : VIOLATION

in-fra dig \in-frə-dig/ *adj* [short for L *infra dignitatem*] : being beneath one's dignity

in-fra-red \in-frə-red/ *adj* : being, relating to, or using radiation having wavelengths longer than those of red light — **infrared** *n*

in-fra-struc-ture \in-frə-strək-chər/ *n* 1 : the underlying foundation or basic framework (as of a system or organization) 2 : the system of public works of a country, state, or region; *also* : the resources (as buildings or equipment) required for an activity

in-fre-quent \in-frē-kwənt/ *adj* 1 : seldom happening : RARE 2 : placed or occurring at wide intervals in space

or time ♦ **Synonyms** UNCOMMON, SCARCE, SPORADIC

— **in-fre-quent-ly** *adv*

in-fringe \in-frinj/ *vb* **in-fringed**; **in-fring-ing** 1 : VIOLATE, TRANSGRESS (<~ a patent>) 2 : ENCROACH, TRESPASS (<~ on our rights>) — **in-fringe-ment** *n*

in-fu-ri-ate \in-fyūr-ē-āt/ *vb* -**at-ed**; -**at-ing** : to make furious : ENRAGE — **in-fu-ri-at-ing-ly** *adv*

in-fuse \in-fyüz/ *vb* **in-fused**; **in-fus-ing** 1 : to instill a principle or quality in (<infused the team with confidence>) 2 : INSPIRE, ANIMATE 3 : to steep (as tea) without boiling — **in-fu-sion** \in-fyü-zhən/ *n*

1-ing \iŋ/ *n* **suffix** 1 : action or process (<sleeping>) : instance of an action or process (<a meeting>) 2 : product or result of an action or process (<an engraving>) (<earnings>) 3 : something used in an action or process (<a bed covering>) 4 : something connected with, consisting of, or used in making (a specified thing) (<scaffolding>) 5 : something related to (a specified concept) (<offing>)

2-ing *n* **suffix** : one of a (specified) kind

3-ing *vb* **suffix or adj suffix** — used to form the present participle (<sailing>) and sometimes to form an adjective resembling a present participle but not derived from a verb (<swashbuckling>)

in-ga-ther \in-ga-thər/ *vb* : to gather in : ASSEMBLE

in-ge-nious \in-jēn-yəs/ *adj* 1 : marked by special aptitude at discovering, inventing, or contriving 2 : marked by originality, resourcefulness, and cleverness in conception or execution — **in-ge-nious-ly** *adv* — **in-ge-nious-ness** *n*

in-ge-nue or in-gé-nue \an-jə-nū, -än-, 'a-n-zhə-, 'ān-/ *n* : a naive girl or young woman; *esp* : an actress portraying such a person

in-ge-nu-i-ty \in-jə-nū-ə-tē, -nyū-/ *n*, *pl* -**ties** : skill or cleverness in planning or inventing : INVENTIVENESS

in-gen-u-ous \in-jen-yə-wəs/ *adj* [L *ingenuus* native, free-born, fr. *gignere* to beget] 1 : innocently straightforward (<her ~ curiosity>) 2 : lacking craft or subtlety (<~ comments>) — **in-gen-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*

in-gest \in-jest/ *vb* : to take in for or as if for digestion — **in-ges-tion** \in-jes-chən/ *n*

in-gle-nook \in-gəl-nūk/ *n* : a nook by a large open fireplace; *also* : a bench occupying this nook

in-glo-ri-ous \in-glōr-ē-əs/ *adj* 1 : SHAMEFUL 2 : not glorious : lacking fame or honor — **in-glo-ri-ous-ly** *adv*

in-got \in-gət/ *n* : a mass of metal cast in a form convenient for storage or transportation

1 in-grain \in-grān/ *vb* : to work indelibly into the natural texture or mental or moral constitution — **in-grained** *adj*

2 in-grain \in-grān/ *adj* 1 : made of fiber that is dyed before being spun into yarn 2 : made of yarn that is dyed before being woven or knitted 3 : INNATE — **in-grain** *n*

in-grate \in-grāt/ *n* : an ungrateful person

in-gra-ti-ate \in-grā-shē-āt/ *vb* -**at-ed**; -**at-ing** : to gain favor by deliberate effort

in-gra-ti-at-ing *adj* 1 : capable of winning favor : PLEAS-ING (<an ~ smile>) 2 : FLATTERING (<an ~ manner>)

in-grat-i-tude \in-grā-tə-tüd, -tyüd/ *n* : lack of gratitude : UNGRATEFULNESS

in-gre-di-ent \in-grē-dē-ənt/ *n* : one of the substances that make up a mixture or compound : CONSTITUENT

in-gress \in-gres/ *n* : ENTRANCE, ACCESS — **in-gres-sion** \in-gre-shən/ *n*

in-grow-ing \in-grō-iŋ/ *adj* : growing or tending inward

in-grown \in-grōn/ *adj* : grown in; *esp* : having the free tip or edge embedded in the flesh (<an ~ toenail>)

in-gui-nal \in-gwə-nəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or situated in or near the region of the groin (<an ~ hernia>)

in-hab-it \in-hə-bət/ *vb* : to live or dwell in (<spiders that ~ caves>) — **in-hab-it-able** *adj* — **in-hab-i-ta-tion** \in-hə-bə-tā-shən/ *n*

in-hab-i-tant \in-hə-bə-tənt/ *n* : a permanent resident in a place

in-hal-ant \in-hā-lənt/ *n* : something (as a medicine) that is inhaled

in-ha-la-tor \in-hə-lā-tər/ *n* : a device that provides a mixture of carbon dioxide and oxygen for breathing

in-hale \in-hāl/ *vb* **in-haled**; **in-hal-ing** : to breathe in — **in-ha-la-tion** \in-hə-lā-shən/ *n*

in-hal-er \in-hā-lər/ *n* : a device by means of which medicinal material is inhaled

EXHIBIT 21

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLDTM

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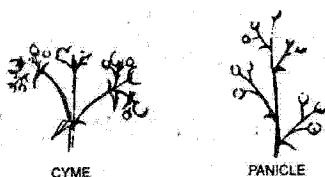
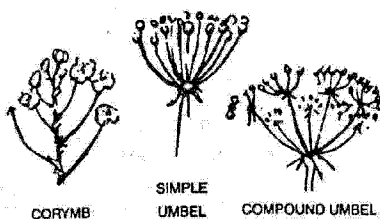
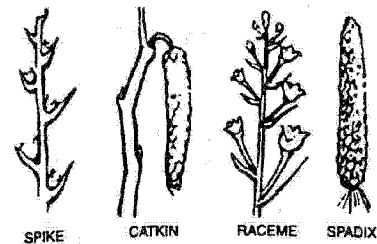
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TYPES OF INFLORESCENCE

SPIKE

CATKIN

RACEME

SPADIX

CORYMB

SIMPLE UMBEL

COMPOUND UMBEL

CYME

PANICLE

inflorescence (in-flo-res'ens, -floo-, -fla-) *n.* [ModL *inflorescentia*] 1 a flowering branch or stem on a common axis 2 a flower or flowers collectively 3 a solitary flower, regarded as a flower cluster —in-flo-res'

influence (in-floo-ans, in-floo-ans) *n.* [OFr < ML *influentia*, a flowing in < L *influen*, *pp.* of *influe*, to flow in < *in*, in + *fluere*, to flow] 1 the power of persons or things to affect others, seen only in its effects 2 a) the power of persons or things to affect others, seen only in its effects b) the action or effect of such power 3 the ability of a person or group to produce effects indirectly by means of power based on wealth, high position, etc. 4 a person or thing that has influence 5 Elec. the effect of an external field —*vt.* —*enc-ing* to exert or have influence on: have an effect on the nature, behavior, development, etc., or thought of

influential (in-floo-ent) *adj.* [L *influen*: see prec.] flowing in —*n.* 1 a) a person or thing that has influence 2 an organism that has important interactions within an ecological community, but is not a dominant

influential (in-floo-en-shal) *adj.* [ML *influentialis*] having or exerting influence, esp. great influence; powerful; effective —*in-*fluentially *adv.*

influenza (in-floo-en-zä) *n.* [It, lit., an influence (because attributed by astrologers to the influence of the stars) < ML *influentia*: see INFLUENCE] 1 an acute, contagious, infectious disease, caused by various viruses and characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract, fever, and muscular pain 2 any of various viral diseases of domestic animals, characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract —in-flu-en-zäl *adj.*

influx (in-fluk's) *n.* [Fr < LL *influxus* < *pp.* of L *influe*: see INFLUENCE] 1 a) a flowing in; inflow, as of a liquid, gas, etc. b) a) a coming in of persons or things / an influx of customers / 2 the point where a body of water, as a river, joins another body of water

inform (in-förm) *vt.* [ME *informen* < OFr *enformer* < L *informare*, to give form] 1 a) [Obs.] to give form to b) to give form to: be the formative principle of c) to give or inspire with a specific quality or character 2 [Rare] to form or shape (the mind, teach, instruct) 3 to give knowledge of something to; tell; inform with a fact, etc. —*vi.* 1 to give information 2 to give information laying blame or accusation upon another —*SYN.* inform

informal (in-förm'al) *adj.* [Fr *informe* < L *informis*] [Archaic] without form; formless

informal (in-förm'al) *adj.* not formal; specif., a) not according to custom, or relaxed customs, rules, ceremonies, etc. b) casual, easy, or relaxed c) designed for use or wear on everyday occasions d) not requiring formal dress e) designating or of the ordinary, unceremonious, etc.; colloquial: the label is used throughout this dictionary in this sense —*in-*formally *adv.*

informal (in-för-mäl'ä-tē) *n.* 1 the quality or state of being informal 2 *pl.* —*ties* an informal act

in-form-ant (in-för-mänt) *n.* [L *informans*, *pp.* of *informare*, to inform] a person who gives, or serves as a source of, information; specif., a) a native speaker of a language whose pronunciations, usages, etc. are studied and recorded by linguists b) INFORMER

in forma pau-pe-ris (in-för-mä-pö-pä-ris) [L, in the manner of a pauper] as a poor person; i.e. without paying court costs

in-for-ma-tion (in-fär-mä-shän) *n.* [ME *informacioun* < OFr *information* < L *informatio*, a representation, outline, sketch] 1 an informing or being informed; esp., a telling or being told of something 2 something told; news; intelligence; word 3 knowledge acquired in any manner; facts; data; learning; lore 4 a person or agency answering questions as a service to others 5 in information theory and computer science, a precise measure of the information content of a message, measured in bits and ranging from zero when the entire message is known in advance to some maximum when nothing is known of its content 6 any data that can be stored in and retrieved from a computer 7 Law an accusation, under oath, of a criminal offense, not by indictment of a grand jury, but by a public officer, such as a prosecutor —in-för-mä-tional *adj.*

SYN.—information applies to data that are gathered in any way, as by reading, observation, hearsay, etc. and does not necessarily connote validity / inaccurate information; knowledge applies to any body of facts gathered by study, observation, etc. and to the ideas inferred from these facts, and connotes an understanding of what is known / man's knowledge of the universe; learning is knowledge acquired by study, especially in languages, literature, philosophy, etc.; erudition implies profound or abstruse learning beyond the comprehension of most people; wisdom implies superior judgment and understanding based on broad knowledge

information science the science dealing with the efficient collection, storage, and retrieval of information

information superhighway 1 the INTERNET or other extensive computer network 2 a hypothetical electronic communications network encompassing computer networks, television, telephones, etc. Often information highway

information theory the study of processes of communication and the transmission of messages; specif., the study of the information content of messages and of the probabilistic measurement of signal recognition in the presence of interference, noise, etc.

in-form-a-tive (in-för-mä-tiv) *adj.* [ML *informativus* < L *informatus*, *pp.* of *informare*: see INFORM] giving information; educational; instructive: also in-form'a-to-ry —in-form'a-tively *adv.*

in-formed (in-förm'd) *adj.* having or based on much information, knowledge, or education

informed consent consent, usually written, given as by a patient to surgery, experimental treatment, etc. after having been informed of the potential medical risks

in-form-er (in-för-mär) *n.* a person who secretly accuses, or gives evidence against, another, often for a reward

in-fö-tain-ment (in-fö-tän'mänt) *n.* [L *informatio* < L *informatus*, *pp.* of *informare*: see INFORM] television programming of news and information, as about celebrities, presented in a dramatic or sensational style

in-fra- (in-frä) [L *adv.* & *prep.* *infra*, below: see UNDER] prefix below; beneath [*infrared*]

in-fract (in-frakt') *vt.* [L *infractus*, *pp.* of *infringere*: see INFRINGE] [Rare] to break or violate (a law, pledge, etc.) —in-frac-tor *n.*

in-frac-tion (in-frak'shän) *n.* [L *infractio*: see prec.] a breaking of a law, pact, etc.; violation; infringement

in-fra dig (in-frä dig') [L *infra dig(nitatem)*] [Informal] beneath one's dignity

in-fra-hu-man (in-frä hyö'män) *adj.* below man on the evolutionary scale; esp., anthropoid

in-fra-lap-sar-ian (in-frä lap-ser'ä-an) *n.* [L *INFRA* + L *lapsus*, a fall (see LAPSE) + *-ARIAN*] any of a group of Calvinists who held that the plan of salvation for some people followed and was a consequence of the fall of humankind from grace: opposed to SUPRALAPSARIAN —*adj.* of this doctrine —in-fra-lap-sar'i-an-ism *n.*

in-fran-gible (in-frän'jä-bäl) *adj.* [MF: see IN-2 & FRANGIBLE] 1 that cannot be broken or separated 2 that cannot be violated or infringed —in-fran-gibil'-ity *n.* or in-fran-gible-ness —in-fran-gibly *adv.*

in-fra-red (in-frä red', in-frä red') *adj.* designating or of those invisible rays just beyond the red end of the visible spectrum: their waves are longer than those of the spectrum colors but shorter than radio waves, and have a penetrating heating effect: used in cooking, photography, etc.

in-fra-sonic (in-frä sän'ik) *adj.* [INFRA- + SONIC] designating or of a frequency of mechanical vibrations below the range audible to the human ear, i.e., below c. sixteen vibrations per second

in-fra-spe-cific (in-frä spē-sif'ik) *adj.* of or pertaining to any taxon or category within a species, as a subspecies

in-fra-struc-ture (in-frä struk'chär) *n.* [INFRA- + STRUCTURE] a substructure or underlying foundation; esp., the basic installations and facilities on which the continuance and growth of a community

See the inside front cover for pronunciation information. The symbol * is used to mark terms of American origin.

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inflatable

inflatable /ɪnˈflætəbəl/ ► **adj.** capable of being filled with air: an inflatable mattress.
► **n.** a plastic or rubber object that must be filled with air before use: three sailors manned the inflatable.
in-flate /ɪnˈflæt/ ► **v.** [with obj.] 1 fill (a balloon, tire, or other expandable structure) with air or gas so that it becomes distended. [no obj.] become distended in this way.
2 increase (something) by a large or excessive amount: objectives should be clearly set out so as not to duplicate work and inflate costs. ► **exaggerate:** members have been grossly inflated by the local press. ► bring about inflation of (a currency) or in (an economy).
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-fla-tor** /-ˈflætər/ (also **inflator**) **n.**
- **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Latin *inflāt-* 'blown into', from the verb *inflare*, from *in-* 'into' + *flare* 'to blow'.
in-flated /ɪnˈflætid/ ► **adj.** 1 distended through being filled with air or gas: a partially inflated balloon.
2 excessively or unreasonably high: inflated salaries. ► **exaggerated:** you have a very inflated opinion of your worth.
in-flation /ɪnˈflæʃən/ ► **n.** 1 the action of inflating something or the condition of being inflated: the inflation of a balloon | the gross inflation of salaries. ► **Astronomy** (in some theories of cosmology) a very brief exponential expansion of the universe postulated to have interrupted the standard linear expansion shortly after the Big Bang.
2 economics a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money: policies aimed at controlling inflation | [as modifier] high inflation rates.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-fla-tion-ism** /-ˈnɪzəm/ **n.**, **in-fla-tion-ist** /-ˈnɪst/ **n.** & **adj.**
- **ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'the condition of being inflated with a gas'): from Latin *inflatio(n)*, from *inflare* 'blow in to' (see **INFLATE**). Sense 2 dates from the mid 19th cent.
in-fla-tion-ar-y /ɪnˈflæʃənəri/ ► **adj.** 1 of, characterized by, or tending to cause monetary inflation.
2 **Astronomy** of, relating to, or involving inflation.
in-flect /ɪnˈflekt/ ► **v.** [with obj.] 1 Grammar change the form of (a word) to express a particular grammatical function or attribute, typically tense, mood, person, number, case, and gender. [no obj.] (of a word or a language containing such words) undergo such change.
2 vary the intonation or pitch of (the voice), esp. to express mood or feeling. ► influence or color (music or writing) in tone or style. ► vary the pitch of (a musical note).
3 technical bend or deflect (something), esp. inward.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flec-tive** /-tɪv/ **adj.**
- **ORIGIN** late Middle English (sense 3): from Latin *inflectere*, from *in-* 'into' + *flectere* 'to bend'.
in-flection /ɪnˈflekʃən/ (chiefly Brit. also **inflexion**) ► **n.** 1 Grammar a change in the form of a word (typically the ending) to express a grammatical function or attribute such as tense, mood, person, number, case, and gender. ► the process or practice of inflecting words.
2 the modulation of intonation or pitch in the voice: she spoke slowly and without inflection | the variety of his vocal inflections. ► the variation of the pitch of a musical note.
3 chiefly Mathematics a change of curvature from convex to concave at a particular point on a curve.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flec-tion-al** /-ʃənəl/ **adj.**, **in-flec-tion-al-ly** /-ʃənəl-i/ **adv.**, **in-flec-tion-less** **adj.**
- **ORIGIN** late Middle English (in the sense 'the action of bending inward'): from Latin *inflexio(n)*, from the verb *inflectere* 'bend in, curve' (see **INFLLECT**).
in-flec-tion point ► **n.** 1 (also **point of inflection**) Mathematics a point of a curve at which a change in the direction of curvature occurs.
2 (in business) a time of significant change in a situation; a turning point.
in-flexed /ɪnˈfleks/ ► **adj.** technical bent or curved inward.
in-flex-i-ble /ɪnˈfleksəbəl/ ► **adj.** 1 unwilling to change or compromise: once she had made up her mind, she was inflexible. ► not able to be changed or adapted to particular circumstances: inflexible rules.
2 not able to be bent; stiff: the heavy inflexible armor of the beetles.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flex-i-bil-i-ty** /-ˈfleksəbɪlɪti/ **n.**, **in-flex-i-bly** /-bli/ **adv.**
- **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Latin *inflexibilis*, from *in-* 'not' + *flexibilis* 'flexible'.
in-flict /ɪnˈflikt/ ► **v.** [with obj.] cause (something unpleasant or painful) to be suffered by someone or something: they inflicted serious injuries on

three other men. ► **inflict** /ɪnˈflikt/ ► **v.** [with obj.] impose something unwelcome on: she is wrong to inflict her beliefs on everyone else.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flict-a-ble** **adj.**, **in-flict-er** **n.**
- **ORIGIN** mid 16th cent. (in the sense 'afflict, trouble'): from Latin *inflicere* 'struck against', from the verb *infligere*, from *in-* 'into' + *fligere* 'to strike'.
in-flic-tion /ɪnˈfliktʃən/ ► **n.** the action of inflicting something unpleasant or painful on someone or something: the repeated infliction of pain. ► informal, dated a nuisance: what an infliction he must be!
in-flight /ɪnˈflaɪt/ ► **adj.** occurring or provided during an aircraft flight: inflight entertainment.
in-flor-es-cence /ɪnˈflɒrəsənʃ/ ► **n.** Botany the complete flower head of a plant including stems, stalks, bracts, and flowers. ► the arrangement of the flowers on a plant. ► the process of flowering.
- **ORIGIN** mid 18th cent. (denoting the arrangement of a plant's flowers): from modern Latin *inflorescentia*, from late Latin *inflorescere* 'come into flower', from Latin *in-* 'into' + *florescere* 'begin to flower'.
in-flow /ɪnˈflɒ/ ► **n.** a large amount of money, people, or water, that moves or is transferred into a place: some enclosed seas are subject to large inflows of fresh water | the firm experienced two years of cash inflow.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flow-ing** **n.** & **adj.**
in-flu-ence /ɪnˈfluəns/ ► **n.** the capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behavior of someone or something, or the effect itself: the influence of television violence | I was still under the influence of my parents | their friends are having a bad influence on them. ► the power to shape policy or ensure favorable treatment from someone, esp. through status, contacts, or wealth: the institute has considerable influence with teachers. ► a person or thing with such a capacity or power: Frank was a good influence on her. ► Physics, archaic electrical or magnetic induction.
► **v.** [with obj.] have an influence on: social forces influencing criminal behavior.
- **PHRASES** **under the influence** informal affected by alcoholic drink; drunk: he was charged with driving under the influence.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flu-ence-a-ble** **adj.**, **in-flu-enc-er** **n.**
- **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Old French, or from medieval Latin *influentia* 'inflow', from Latin *influerē*, from *in-* 'into' + *fluere* 'to flow'. The word originally had the general sense 'an influx, flowing matter', also specifically (in astrology) 'the flowing in of ethereal fluid (affecting human destiny)'. The sense 'imperceptible or indirect action exerted to cause changes' was established in Scholastic Latin by the 13th cent., but not recorded in English until the late 16th cent.
in-flu-ence ped-dling ► **n.** the use of position or political influence on someone's behalf in exchange for money or favors.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flu-ence ped-dler** **n.**
in-flu-ent /ɪnˈfluənt/ ► **adj.** flowing in: the influent lines were relocated while waste water was still flowing.
► **n.** a stream, esp. a tributary, that flows into another stream or lake. ► Ecology a nondominant organism that has a major effect on the balance of a plant or animal community.
- **ORIGIN** late Middle English (as an adjective): from Latin *influent* 'flowing in', from *influerē* (see **INFLUENCE**). The noun is recorded from the mid 19th cent.
in-flu-en-tial /ɪnˈfluəntʃəl/ ► **adj.** having great influence on someone or something: her work is influential in feminist psychology.
► **n.** (usu. **influentials**) an influential person.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flu-en-tial-ly** **adv.**
- **ORIGIN** late 16th cent. (referring to astral influence): from medieval Latin *influentia* (see **INFLUENCE**).
in-flu-en-za /ɪnˈfluənzə/ ► **n.** a highly contagious viral infection of the respiratory passages causing fever, severe aching, and catarrh, and often occurring in epidemics. Also called **flu**.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-flu-en-zal** **adj.**
- **ORIGIN** mid 18th cent.: from Italian, literally 'influence', from medieval Latin *influentia* (see **INFLUENCE**). The Italian word also has the sense 'an outbreak of an epidemic', hence 'epidemic'. It was applied specifically to an influenza epidemic that began in Italy in 1743, later adopted in English as the name of the disease.
in-flux /ɪnˈflʌks/ ► **n.** 1 an arrival or entry of large numbers of people or things: a massive influx of refugees from front-line areas.
2 an inflow of water into a river, lake, or the sea.
- **ORIGIN** late 16th cent. (denoting an inflow of liquid, gas, or light): from late Latin *influxus*, from *influerē* 'flow in' (see **INFLUENCE**).
in-fō /ɪnˈfɒ/ ► **n.** informal information.
- **ORIGIN** early 20th cent.: abbreviation.

in-fold /ɪnˈfɒld/ ► **v.** [with obj.] 1 turn or fold inward; invaginate: (as adj.) **infolded** | an ovary formed from the infolded carpel.
2 dated variant spelling of **ENFOLD**.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-fold-ing** **n.** an infolding of mesodermal tissues.
in-fō-me-di-ary /ɪnˈfɒmèdeəri/ ► **n.** an Internet company that gathers and links information on particular subjects on behalf of commercial organizations and their potential customers.
- **ORIGIN** 1980s: from *infor(m)ation* + *-mediary*, on the pattern of *intermediary*.
in-fō-mer-cial /ɪnˈfɒmərʃəl/ ► **n.** a television program that promotes a product in an informative and supposedly objective way.
- **ORIGIN** 1980s: blend of **INFORMATION** and **COMMERCIAL**.
in-form /ɪnˈfɒrm/ ► **v.** 1 [reporting verb] give (someone) facts or information; tell: [with obj.] he wrote to her, informing her of the situation | [with obj. and clause] they were informed that no risk was involved | [no obj.] the role of television is to inform and entertain. [no obj.] give incriminating information about someone to the police or other authority: people called a confidential hotline to inform on friends, neighbors, and family members.
2 [with obj.] give an essential or formative principle or quality to: the relationship of the citizen to the state is informed by the democratic ideal.
- **ORIGIN** Middle English *informe*, *informe* 'give form or shape to', also 'form the mind of, teach', from Old French *enfourmer*, from Latin *informare* 'shape, fashion, describe', from *in-* 'into' + *forma* 'a form'.
in-for-mal /ɪnˈfɒrməl/ ► **adj.** having a relaxed, friendly, or unofficial style, manner, or nature: an informal atmosphere | an informal agreement between the two companies. ► of or denoting a style of writing or conversational speech characterized by simple grammatical structures, familiar vocabulary, and use of idioms, e.g., *tu* in French. ► (of dress) casual; suitable for everyday wear.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-for-mal-ly** **adv.**
in-for-mal-i-ty /ɪnˈfɒrməlɪti/ ► **n.** relaxed, friendly, or unofficial style or nature; absence of formality: he enjoyed the informality of the occasion.
in-form-ant /ɪnˈfɒrmənt/ ► **n.** a person who gives information to another. ► another term for **INFORMER**. ► a person from whom a linguist or anthropologist obtains information about language, dialect, or culture.
in-for-mat-ics /ɪnˈfɒrmətiks/ ► **plural n.** [treated as sing.] Computing the science of processing data for storage and retrieval; information science.
- **ORIGIN** 1960s: from **INFORMATION** + **-ics**, translating Russian *informatika*.
in-for-ma-tion /ɪnˈfɒrməʃən/ ► **n.** 1 facts provided or learned about something or someone: a vital piece of information. ► Law a formal criminal charge lodged with a court or magistrate by a prosecutor without the aid of a grand jury: the tenant may lay an information against his landlord.
2 what is conveyed or represented by a particular arrangement or sequence of things: genetically transmitted information. ► Computing data as processed, stored, or transmitted by a computer. ► (in information theory) a mathematical quantity expressing the probability of occurrence of a particular sequence of symbols, impulses, etc., as contrasted with that of alternative sequences.
- **DERIVATIVES** **in-for-ma-tion-al** /-ʃənəl/ **adj.**, **in-for-ma-tion-al-ly** /-ʃənəl-i/ **adv.**
- **ORIGIN** late Middle English (also in the sense 'formation of the mind, teaching'), via Old French from Latin *informatio(n)*, from the verb *informare* (see **INFORM**).
in-for-ma-tion re-tri-ev-al ► **n.** Computing the tracing and recovery of specific information from stored data.
in-for-ma-tion rev-o-lu-tion ► **n.** the proliferation of the availability of information and the accompanying changes in its storage and dissemination owing to the use of computers.
in-forma-tion scent ► **n.** visual or textual cues provided on a website to suggest what information it or its links may contain. ► the perceived usefulness of a page based on such information.
in-for-ma-tion sci-ence ► **n.** Computing the study of processes for storing and retrieving information, esp. scientific or technical information.
in-for-ma-tion su-per-high-way ► **n.** see **SUPERHIGHWAY** (sense 2).

PRONUNCIATION KEY ɒ ago, up; ʌ over, fur; ʌ hat; ʌ ate; ʌ car; e let; ɛ see; ɪ fit; ɪ by; ɪ NG sing; ɒ go; ɒ law, far; ɒ toy; ɒ good; ɒ goo; ou out; ʌ thin; ʌ them; ʌ Zion

EXHIBIT 23

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